## THE FORT DONELSON VICTORY.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

OPERATIONS OF THE LAND FORCES.

The Brilliant Charge of Lauman's Brigade.

THE CAPTURE OF THE RIFLE PITS.

THE FIRE EATERS OF THE WEST,

solid column upon the road, which seems partly parallel to the creek, at McClernard's right. It was a few minutes past six when our pickets exchanged shots with their skirmishers.

Immediately the whole division was astir, walting for what might turn up. As the rebels neared our forces they deployed and formed in line of battle, making the most furious attack upon the right; also sending their Mississippi snarp shooters, as one of the captains, now a prisoner, informed me, to the left to throw the Elgeonth and "Wontleth regiments into confusion.

It was about seven o'clock when the firing began on the right, and in a few minutes it was running like a train of powder on a floor, along the entire line. The robels advanced with determination—not in a regime line, but in the guerilla mode—availing themselves of the trees and the undustions of the ground. Their design was to cut the division at the centre, turn the regiments on the right, composing Oglesby's brigade, up against the creek, and capture them. But their movements to that end were foiled. The regiments at the centre being pressed, after standing hot fire, begun gradually to fall back, which rendered it necessary for Oglesby to do the same, as he genarated from the division, and the entire right wing of the division accordingly swung back, slowly at first. Dresser's and Schwartz's batteries were brought into position as soon as possible, and for a while there was a very heavy fire, accompanied by continued rolls of musketry. If one were to judge by sound alone, all battes would be terrific; but when a fight is waged in a forest, the trees high in, up the branches usually suffer most. There was, however, considerable loss on both sides at this point.

And now occarred one of those blunders common in warfare. The enemy pressing hard upon our forces, deneral McClernand sent Major Brayman for reinforcements. He rode rapidly to the rear and came upon Col. Cruft's brigade, who moved forward, crossed the road, and came up in rear of the Thirtleth and Thirty-firs

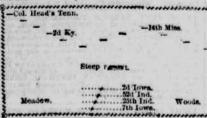
that raylor's battery acted the day.

The rebels might have escaped when Wallace was driving them back, but by some fataity neglected the opportunity, and were again bexed up. This made two distinct fights, but the day was not thus to close. There was to be a second dispiny of coolness, daring and determined bravery of Union troops, fighted under the Stars and Stripes, resulting all a signal whory.

The lows and Indiana boys, comparing Laliman's brigade, of Smith's division, and coperal Grant decided that they should have an opportunity to show their part in crushing out, chellion, and General Grant decided that they should have an opportunity to show their valor. Directly west of five Duneison, and beyond the breastworks, there was a second ridge of land rufning parallel to that on which the breastworks were erected. The distance across from ridge to ridge, as near as I could judge by a somewhat minute survey, is about forty reds. On this outer ridge were ten ride pits, made of logs, with a shailow ditch behind and the breastade earth thrown up in front. The western slope of the ridge was quite steep. The distance to the base was thirty rods, as I judged, opening upon a meadow and cornically fits give had been forest, but the rebela had used their axes and out down the trees, forewing an abbetts not impeasable, because the forest was not lead, but a serious obstruction to the advance of an army. It was desirable that the rebels should be direct news of their pits, for they in part commanded feet Denelson, lying about sixty rods farther east.

The pits were defended by one Mississippi, one Kentonky, and one Tennessee regiment, while other regitness.

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The Second Kentucky haid the centre, Colonel Read's cancese regiment the rebel right, and the Forteenth inscission the left flashs. The Kentucky regiment was no of the largest, best disciplined and drilled in the

one of the largest, best disciplined and drilled in the rebel army.

Colonel Lauman game the Second Iowa the honor of cading far charge. They moved excross the meadow, already a little belief woods, came to the base of the hill, and met the dender rate. But they paused not a momers. Then they encountered the failen trees, but, instead of being disheartened, they seemed to feel new life and energy. Without firing a shot, without machine a moment of failering as their ranks were thinned, they realized up the hill, regardless of the fire in front or on their fank, jumped upon the ribe pits and draw the rebelle down the centern slope. They excepted into, their inner line of defences. Colonel Laumas did not deem it grades to follow, but halted his men and poured a deselly fire upon the foe, in force, with four cannon behind the works.

Then for ten minutes the fire was exceedingly severe.

and deem it grudent to follow, but halled his men and poored a deaty fire upon the foe, in force, with four cannon behind the works.

Then for ten minutes the fire was exceedingly severe. I visited the spot on Sunday afternoon, and found the ground thick with builets fired by the rebels. The trees were acared, but-hore evidence on their limbs that the aim of they seeks had been much too high. Colonel Lauman called his men back to their rifle pits, and there they lay down upon their arms, holding the position through the might, ready with the first flash of dawn to make a breach in the lime beyond.

Oh, the wild charge they made!
Honor the Lauman brigade.

I deem it perfectly arknissible to alter Tennyson in miking this farief note of a brilliant achievement. I wenty four hours after the fight I visited the spot and saw ten of the brave ares where lives had been given for their country lying upon the slope is front of the rive pits. Behind the pits were several of the enemy, who had fallen in their attempts to die.

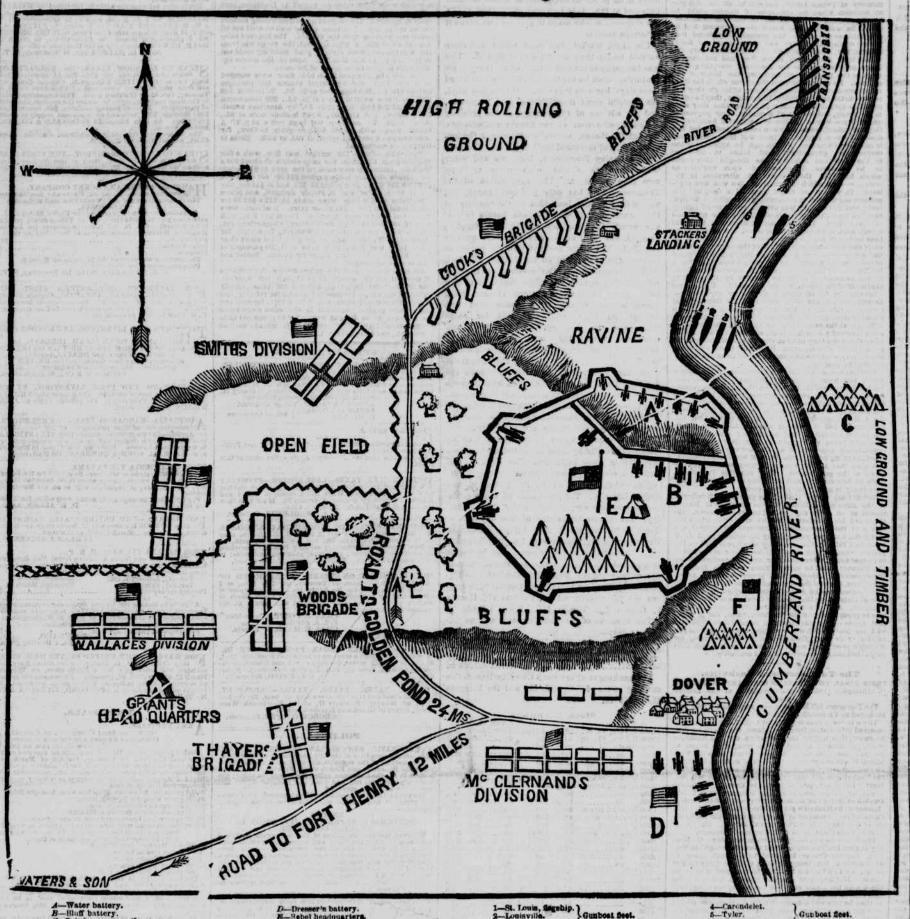
There were numerous pools of blood upon the creat of the hill, where the wounded has fallen, but who had been taken to the haspitals.

Colonel Lauman was apprised during the night that the rebels were about no surrender, by a acgro who had seemed to the lines. Som after daylight an officer, Major Calabry, appeared, bearing a white flag and a note from General Britisher and the appointment of commission ers. As the telegraph thus given you the correspondence that followed, I near not insert it.

The victory was won, and Fort Donelson was ours, with its seventeen beavy size guns, its forty eight field pieces, its fifteen thousand soldiers, its fiventy thousand

## THE DECISIVE BATTLE IN TENNESSEE.

Scene of the Brilliant Operations of the Western Fighting Boys---Fort Donelson and Its Surroundings.



conditionally ours.

Wild were the cheers, loud were the salut fleet and from Taylor's batteries, when the Stripes, the glorious old flag, was flung to the breeze upon the ramparts of Fort Denelson.

I cannot give you the sights or the must imagine them. Neither have 1 mine to tell of the appearance of the rebeis in their sm ficolored, shabby clothes—their bedquilts, pieces of control of the salut flower than the salut flower than the ficolored, shabby that there was to be proposed from their sm ficolored, shabby that there was to be proposed from the ficolored, shabby that there was to be proposed from the ficolored, shabby that there was to be proposed from the ficolored, shabby that there was to be proposed from the ficolored, shabby that there was to be proposed from the ficolored, shabby the ficolored, shabby the fore in the ficolored, shabby the ficolored, shabb stand of arms, its tents and ammunition—all were un-

THE REBEL GARRISON. Terr. Republic GARRISON.

(DES. B. R. JOHNSON'S DIVISION.

General Billand's Brigade.

— Terresce regiment, Colonel Billand.

— Wississippi regiment, Colonel Reynolds.

First Alississippi regiment, Lioutenant Colonel Ham

First./Aississippi regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Hamilto
General Davidson's Brigade.
Seventh Texas regiment, Colonel Gregg.
Eighth Kestucky regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Lyons.
Third Massissippi regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Wells.
General Drake's Brigade.
Twentieth Mississippi regiment, Colonel Etty.
Mississippi Battalion, Major Garven.
— Arkanas regiment, Colonel Gee.
— Tennessee regiment, Colonel Browder.
Pourth Mississippi regiment, Colonel Deake.
— PUNSION.

Pourth Mississippi regiment, Colonel Deake.

Pourth Mississippi regiment, Colonel Head.

Fifty-third Tennessee regiment, Colonel Head.

Fifty-third Tennessee regiment, Colonel Hughes.

Mississippi regiment, Colonel Hughes.

Tennessee regiment, Colonel Hughes.

Tenth Tennessee regiment, Colonel Hughes.

Fitty-first Virginia regiment.

Fitty-first Virginia regiment.

Fitty-first Virginia regiment.

Fitty-sixth Virginia regiment.

Fittesth Virginia regiment.

Followissippi regiment, Colonel Boamer.

Infantry battaion, Major Hughes.

Tennessee regiment, Colonel Balley.

Alabama Infantry battaion, Major Cowies.

Tennessee regiment, Colonel Grants.

Louisiana Cavalry battaion, Colonel Forrest.

Ballerie of Artillery.

Captain Porters.

Captain Manning's.

OUR MAP OF THE LOCALITY. THE FORT—POSITION OF THE GUNBOATS AND UNION TROOPS DURING THE PIRST DAY'S ACTION, &C. In addition to other maps and diagrams which we have at various times given of the neighborhood of the recent victory, we now present a copy of a sketch taken on the spot, of the position of the troops and gunboats on the first day of the contest, together with a diagram of the fort and explanatory references in connection therewith. The tort was an extensive earthwork, with a number of bastions, the northern battery (A) being a water battery, commanded by another, much higher on the rock, and called the Bluff Battery (B). Inside the fort was a large encampment of rebel troops, with their headquarters in the centre (E), with

camp (F) being on the fort side of the river and the other (C) on the opposite side. As the fort was much higher, except in one instance, than all the sur-rounding neighborhood, it commanded the camps and gave the troops the protection of their guns. To prevent the said high ground—which commanded the fort—from being used by the Union forces, and also to have a place to retreat to if driven by the Union gunboats from the fort, the rebels had made rifle pits there, which in the Union troops and turned against them.

E-Rebel headquarters. F-Floyd's camp.

By referring to our correspondent's account of the gun-boat action, and looking at our plan, it will be perceived that the four iron gunboats (numbered 1, 2, 3, 4) occupied a line across the river, in the bend, with their bows facing the battery. From these vessels a shower of shot was replied to with effect from the fort. The Conestogs and Tyler (Nos. 5 and 6), not being iron plated, were stationed some distance further down the Cumberland, but yet near enough to join in the fight. The transport ied their troops still further down the river, and they (Cook's brigade), with some volunteer officers, who left river road, gained the position on the heights to the north of the fort, while the aids moved onward towards the headquarters. Smith's and Wallace's divi-Thayor's brigades in the advance, the former brigade being in the timber along the road to Golden Pond, and the latter on the bluff. On this side of the works was General Grant's headquarters. On the southern side of the road to Fort Henry was stationed McClernand's division, with Captain Dresser's battery (D), com manding the upper part of the river. It will thus be the Union troops, but all chance of their being reinforced. either with men or supplies, was entirely cut off, unl a defeat of the Union troops should take place, by either a sortie from the fort or an overwhelming advance upon latter very unlikely to occur, as pickets were stationed tack. Notwithstanding the strength of the work, and the abatis that were thrown down to obstruct the march of the Union forces, General Grant so arranged his forces as to completely surround the enemy, take possession of their high ground, and compelled them to accept terms of unconditional surrender.

The following are the names of the transports allude

to in the map and in the above account:

White Clond, B. J. Adams, Diamond, D. E. futt, Minnehaha, Hazel Dell, Universe, Bell Memphis Fanny Bullitt E. H. Fairchild, Lebanon, Gladiator, T. L. McGill,

CHICAGO, Feb. 21, 1862.

Twenty-two handred of the Fort Donelson prisoners arrived here this morning. More are expected to-mor Sr. Louis, Feb. 21, 1862. bere, and are being rapidly forwarded to their destina-

General Buckner is expected to-night. It is understood that the officers will be sent to Columbus, Ohio.

Concrat Collum has sent sixty nurses and ten surgeone to attend to the wounded at Mound City.

## IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

The Capture of Clarksville, with Twenty Days Supplies.

Opening the Cumberland to the Capital of Tennessee.

Astonishing Developement of Union Feeling.

Offer to Surrender Mashville to the Federal Troops.

Call for a Meeting of the Legislature by Governor Harris.

Tennessee to be Restored to the Union by Her Own Act,

> UNION ACCOUNTS. St. Louis, Feb. 20, 1862.

Clarksville is taken, with supplies enough for our army for twenty days. The place is now occupied by General Smith's division. H. W. HALLECK. Major General Commanding

Sr. Loum, Feb. 21, 1862. Special's despatches from Cairo to the Republican am Democrat say, that on Tuesday two rebel regiments, from Clarksville, came to Fort Bonelson, and gave themselves up, saying that they had been deceived, and were tired of fighting against the old flag.

It is declared that strong objections will be raised by the Tennesseans against the Bowling Green force offering battle at Nashville.

The Provost Marshal at Clarksville has sent word General Grant to come up and occupy the town at once, The officers of the gunboats now lying there represent the Union fee ing as very strong. The people state that they had been made to believe that the Union army was entirely composed of Germans and negroes, for abolition corroses: but now that they see it is not, they are anxious to return to their allegiance. Preminent citizens say that a similar feeling will prevail in the whole State

Governor Harris has called a meeting of the Legislature next Monday, for the purpose, it is affirmed, of having all the enconstitutional acts passed by them immediately an-

nulted; and Tennessee officers and citizens declare that the State will soon be back in the Union.

REBEL ACCOUNT. The Richmond papers contain the following des-

Professor Paul, of Eve, arrived here to-night from Nashville. He says that Fort Donelson fell on Sunday morning, and that General Johnston had telegraphed to the enemy and offered to surrender Nashville on condition that private property would be respected. No answer was received; but the majority of the citizens seemed will-

ing to give up on these conditions.

A large number of persons had left the city. Thirteen thousand federal troops were stationed at Fort Donelson

and two thousand were at Clarksville.

The river was rising, so that the gunboats of the enumy could reach Nashville. A large amount of government stores will fall into the hands of the enemy. Most of the rolling stock will probably be saved.

The Norfolk Day Book of Wednesday, after qu from the Northern press despatches of Sunday, thinks that it is more than probable Fort Donelson has fallen.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS. ANOTHER SPLENDID AFFAIR.

Defeat of Price at Sugar Creek Crossing.

CAPTURE OF BENTONVILLE. More Rebels and Munitions of

War Captured, &c.,

HEADQUARTIES, Sr. LOUIS, Feb. 20, 1862. To MAJOR GENERAL MCCLELLAN:-

Price, being reinforced by McCulloch's command, made a stand at Sugar Creek (we crossed into Arkansas on the 18th), and was defeated after a short engagement, and again fled. Many rebel prisoners were taken, and the arms which Price's men threw away in their flight. H. W. HALLECK, Major General Commanding.

Capture of Bentonville by Gen. Curtis. Sr. Louis, Feb. 21, 1862. General Halleck to-day telegraphed to General McClellan that General Curtis has taken Bentonville, Ark., with a considerable quantity of baggage, &c.

Interesting from Kentucky.
COLUMBUS NOT EVACUATED—THE REPORTED AREAST
OF GEN. BUCKNER FOR TREASON.

Sr. Lous, Feb. 21, 1982.

A Union scout, who was in Columbus Tuesday night, reports that no preparations were being made for the up, were at the whart. A salute was fired indicating the arrival of a general and reinforcements from the So

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 21, 1862. The Journal was misinformed with regard to the capeas reported issued by Judge Catron for the arrest of General Buckner. He is under indictment, but it is not probable that the civil suit crities will demand him from the mili-

## THE UNION.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The 130th Anniversary of the Occasion.

HOW THE PEOPLE INTEND TO HONOR IT.

Proclamations of President Lincoln, Mayor Opdyke and Mayor Kalbfleisch.

Programme of the Official Celebration in This City.

ORATION BY THE HON. GEORGE BANCROFT,

Salutes to be Fired, the Military to Parade and Bells to be Rung.

GRAND ILLUMINATION IN THE EVENING

Meeting of the People of This and Neighboring Cities.

The Day in Brooklyn, Jersey City,

country, and the patriotic spirit pervading the people. the celebration of the 130th anniversary of Washington's Birthday will be something worthy of the times and of the noble patriot whose memory is cherished so affect tionately by the masses, North and South, and whose dis-interested advice, if heeded, would have saved our noble to the world of brothers in deadly strife and shedding each other's blood causelessly. It is meet that at such a time as the present the whole people should join in singing hymns of praise to Washington, who, more than any other man, was instrumental in gaining for us whatever of national prosperity and greatness we now enjoy; and President Lincoln was only echoing the national wish when he recommended a general celebration all over the Unitel States, in honor of "the Father of his Country." Hence it is that all classes, officials, merchants and tradespeople, have resolved to set uside all business ar rangements this year, with the object of participating heart and soul in properly commemorating the occasion.

The celebration of 1862 will therefore be more imposing and unanimous than that of any previous year since the independence of the colonies.

coln, President of the United States, and George Opdyke Mayor of the city of New York:-

Mayor of the city of New York:

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

It is recommended to the people of the United States that they assemble in their customary places for public solemnities on the 22d day of February instant, and celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of the Father of his Country, by causing to be read to them his immortal FAREWELL ADDRESS.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the 19th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President—William H. Seward, Secretary of States.

propriate to a national holiday. will be fired at sunrise and sunset, orations will be do ivered without number, the Farewell Address of Washington will be read at several of the public halls, old Trinity bells will peal forth their melodious chimes, dags will be displayed on nine-tenths of the buildings, and a splendid illumination will come off in the evening. At all the theatres and places of public amosement the most

In connection with the subject of flag hoisting by those having charge of the shipping in our harbor. There is no good reason why their bunting and present as gay and attractive an appearance as possible on all proper occasions; and certainly no holiday could be more worthy of being honored in this important m riber than the Birthday of Washington. The Chamber of Commerce some time ago adopted a resolution calling for a better observance of the custom of flag raising on our ships; but the hint does not seem to have met with the respect it deserves. The reason assigned for the omission is that masters and owners of vessels are generally absent from their ships on holidays, and that those left in charge keep the bunt-But this is no excuse at all. Masters and owners should see to it that their agents do the right thing during their absence, and it is hoped that this advice will at all events be well attended to on this occasion.

The official programme prepared by the joint commit-tee of the Common Council embraces several new fea-tures. A national salute is to be fired, by order of the committee, at Union square, in front of the equestrian statue of Washington, at sunrise, and at sunset in front of the tity Hall, in the Park. The committee have likewise issued the following request to the people of the

Our fellow citizens are respectfully requested to suspend business and to observe the day as a holiday, as well in commemoration of the Birthday of Washington as in response to the recent glorious victories which have crowned the arms of our Union.

The flags will be displayed from all the public buildings, and the citizens and masters of vessels in port are requested to display their flags from their houses and vessels during the day.

The City Hall and public buildings in the Park will be illuminated, and all citizens are requested to illuminate their stores and houses in the evening.

COMMITTER OF ALDERMEN.

James Reed,
Henry Smith,
Francis I. A. Boole,
Lease Dayton,
William Walsh.

Alexander H. Keech,
John Brice.
HENRY SMITH, Chnirman.

ALEXANDER H. KEECH, Secretary. At two o'clock in the afternoon the Corporation will proceed to the Cooper Institute, to listen to an eloquent oration by the Hon. George Bancroft, historian of the United States. Mayor Opdyke will preside. The order of exercises on the occasion will be as fo

of exercises on the occasion will be as follows.—

OFFICIAL CELEBRATION AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

1—Music by Wallace's full band.—"Hail Corombia."

2—Prayer by Rev. Dr. Tyng.

3—Singing United States national anthem, "God of the Free." Air—"Old Hundredth." Composed by William Ross Wallace.

4—Reading "Washington's Farewell Address," by George H. Moore, Keq., Secretary of the Historical Society.

5—Wusic by the Band.

6—Singing by the Union Glee Club, "Columbia. We row a Tree."

7—Crution by Hon. George Bancroft.

8—Singing by the Union Glee Club, "The Star Spangled Banner."

Banner."

9—Music by the Band, "Yankee Doodle,"
10—Singing by the Union Glos Club, "We're Marching
Down to likin's Land."
11—Singing by the Union Glos Club, "Our Country, 'tis
of Thee."
12—Benediction by Rev. Dr. Potts.
13—"Insic by the Hand.

To prevent any over crowding of the building, the [CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]